can voters are required to ballot unceasingly against adverse political majorities. But, like the beleagured garrison at Mafeking, surrounded by superior numbers and pressed by sleepless fees, we hopefully look across to other fields where our political brethren in more numerous array bear onand drive their opponents before them in the fight. So that perhaps, while we are to some extent proper objects of sympathy to our outside friends who are more happlly situated, we still congratulate ourcaives on the opportunity we enjoy of reminding our political adversaries in the district that the banner of Republican victory waves above the Statehouse at Indianapolis and kisses the sunlight above the shining walls of the Capitol at Wash-

"In the great campaign of 1896 the Reublicans of this congressional district stood solidly together for the restoration of prosperity and the maintenance of an honest dollar. And in the great campaign in which this meeting is a preliminary muster they will be found standing shoulder to shoulder, from first to last, for the preservation of the financial, commercial and diplomatic triumphs of this great business administration. When, four years ago, an organized attempt was made by our polital opponents to impair the Nation's credit ad debase the American dollar the Repuban party, like an aroused lion, sprang into the arena of debate and sustained the Nation's credit and maintained its dollar by argument and vote.

"Inspired by the spirit of Republican atriotism and wise management, the and of Spanish tyranny has been torn from Cuban throats and the gem of the Antilles placed on the broad highway that leads to ultimate self-government and independence. The triumph of American arms at Santiago and Manila has resulted in the treaty of Paris, by virtue of which the stars and stripes are unfurled above the hills of Porto Rico and given an everlasting abiding place amid the waving palms of the Philippine archipelago."

WELCOMED TO THE CITY.

W. W. Lambert welcomed the Republicans to Columbus in the following brief but hearty sentences: "We feel ourselves highly favored this evening by the presence of so many representative Republicans from different parts of our State. We are especially proud to have among us so many strong, eloquent and distinguished Republican leaders who have held aloft the banners of our party in recent campaigns. This particular part of Indiana has long been counted a portion of the enemy's country, but we are glad to say that reeffort, we have come to see the light, and Bartholomew county, at least, we think, is permanently redeemed from Democratic control. This Fourth congressional district, heretofore regarded as irretrievably

Democratic, is now debatable ground. "We go into the present campaign in this county and throughout this congressional district with our ranks united, enthusiastic and confident. We feel that the brilliant and glorious achievements of the McKinley inistration are sufficient to fill Republicans everywhere with high hope. Meetings like this held this year all over the Hoosier State show the spirit of irresistible vigor and determination with which the blican masses are inspired. But I must not detain you longer from the speeches you desire to hear. We simply welcome these splendid champions of Reicanism to our city with greatest cordiality, and hope to be profited much by

THE PRESENT CRISIS. Col. James S. Dodge, of Elkhart, discussed present conditions in the following language: "Is is generally conceded by people of all shades of political opinion, that cut country is passing through a critical period in its history. As a country we have no pdecedents which are directly in point to guide us. The executive and legislative branches of the government are proceeding to adjust our government to new responsibilities, wholly deprived of the guidance and aid of the opinion of their constituents upon these subjects, as usually expressed by resolutions of conventions or at the polls. Our country is to be congratulated in that the people in 1896 found it in their hearts and minds to elect to the office of chief executive a man of sterling worth, patriotic devotion to principle and of Christian courage. And our own great State is to be particularly congratulated upon the fact that our Legislature of 1897 was so guided and controlled by a power mightler than itself, that it elected to the United States Senate a ripe scholar, an able jurist and an honorable, upright manly man. Our State in this crisis is particularly fortunate in her senators and representatives in Congress who are so nobly and courageously doing their duty as they are given light to see their duty. "But in this as in all other crises of our country's history there are found those

who oppose everything that is being done posed without offering anything to meet the emergency. Our Democratic friends at this time are particularly exercised over the problem as to whether the flag follows the Constitution or the Constitution follows the flag. For this they are not to be maligned, as their understanding and vision upon these two important instruments and the principles they embody and represent, has ever been obscured by selfishness and greed. Our therefore, can expect but little port in this critical period from their But to the Republican party and Re-

licans the duty is plain. Differ as we may as to details the Republican party is united as one upon principle which shall finally control. We have no apologies to offer for the brave, sagacious, Christian statesman-the matchless McKinley; for the splendid, courageous Fairbanks; the ous and dashing Beveridge They are all noble, fearless, honest men and we will not ask them to leave their work but just begun, and turn it over to untried inexperienced men who have dem-W. M. BUTTE SALVEY

WEATHER FORECAST.

Clearing To-Day and Fair and Warmer on Friday.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Forecast for Thursday and Friday: For Lifnois-Fair Thursday, preceded by snow in extreme northeast portion. Friday

fair and warmer; brisk northerly winds. For Indiana-Clearing on Thursday; Friday fair and warmer; brisk northwesterly

For Ohio-Rain, followed by clearing on Thursday, Friday fair and warmer; brisk southerly shifting to westerly winds.

Local Observations on Wednesday. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Pre. Weather.

2 a. m. .30.05 31 77 N'east. .02 Lt. Rain. 2 p. m. .29.97 32 94 N'west. .60 Lt. Rain. Maximum temperature, 34; minimum tem

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipita-

eparture since April 1.....-35 Departure since Jan. 1.....-200 -3.57 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Atlanta, Ga. sismarck, N. D......26 Buffalo, N. Y...........26 Calgary, N. W. T....... Chicago, Ill.3 Cairo, Ill. Cheyenne, Wyo. 6 Cincinnati, O.30 Concordia, Kan.28 Davenport, Ia.30 Des Moines, Ia.....30 Galveston, Tex.52 Helena, Mont. acksonville, Fla66 Kansas City, Mo......32 Attle Rock, Ark4 Marquette, Mich.30 mphis, Tenn.38 ashville, Tenn.42 New Orleans, La..... New York city..........30 North Platte, Neb.......22 ma. O. T......32 Omaha, Neb.26 ittsburg. Pa. a'Appelle, N. W. T....28 apid City, S. D......28 Salt Lake City.....

Louis, Mo.....

Paul. Minn

ringfield, Ill.3

ringfield, Mo.

Washington, D. C

onstrated their utter incapacity to cope with every problem of government when-

ever trusted.

LANDIS ON DEMOCRACY. Frederick Landis, of Logansport, paid his respects to the Democracy in the followward the standard of Republican victory | in language: "If a stranger to our institutions should see a woe-begone band of people limping out of the tall weeds of creation, wearing goggles and ear-muffs to reduce the anguish caused by the sights and sounds of industry, beating their breasts at the waving fields, tearing their hair at the roaring mills, gnashing their teeth at the banners of glory on land and sea, prostrating themselves at every swamp and bursting into wild song whenever a cloud obscured the sun and caused nature's heart to fall; the entire aggregation headed by a political snake charmer with a hunted look and a cat-fish smile, mattering strange words, bearing upon his back the worm-eaten planks of a repudiated platform and leading an old mule which seemed the sad-eyed sequel of the 'crime of '73;' I say if a stranger to our institutions should stand by the portals of one of the proud temples of human progress built by the Republican party and behold such a grotesque and bewildering outpouring from the recesses of earthly mystery, he would undoubtedly infer that a lunatic asylum and a zoological garden had locked arms

and started forth to make a few social "To an American, however, it would merely be notice of the facetious fact that choly march to serve the human race by being again defeated at the polls. That grand, fragrant institution is about ready for the campaign. It has selected its funeral text and will celebrate the fourth day of next July by selecting its corpse. It is opposed to the Philippines because they have 'happened.' It has not been reported up to this time, however, that its position on this issue has caused any gentleman to drop dead from apoplexy, for it was born

'against' and will die 'against.' "In this campaign that party could not discuss tariff because no one would lay off to listen. It could not mention silver because people could not keep their faces 'crime of '73' because the old spasm is as hopelessly lost as Charley Ross. It could not say 'plutocracy' because that immortal Democrat, General Coxey, is now a higher in its prosperity and credit. millionaire, and it could not speak about 'falling prices' because up in the Wabash country where I live an old man of ninety offered ten thousand dollars for a wife the other day and an enterprising young lady to sell the bonds of the government at 4 closed the deal before the sun went down and 41/2 per cent. to maintain our treasury, and thus cleared more money than was at a time when the country ought to have by persistent, faithful and heroic made by everybody during all of Cleve- been prosperous, but was not, because of issues made to run this mighty land in time

Mr. Landis yielded the floor to James S. Barcus, of Terre Haute, who is a most promising candidate for the congressional nomination in the Fifth district. The following statement made by Mr. Barcus was vigorously applauded: "The Senate is safely Republican, and we will see to it that no fewer than 179 out of the 357 members of the House of Representatives will come from the grand old Republican party, and that there shall be four more years of Mc-Kinley and prosperity."

THE NEW PROSPERITY. Frank B. Poesy, of Evansville, who is making the race for Governor, devoted his time to the material strength and grandeur of the Nation. In this connection he said: "The closing year of the century has brought the Nation to a realization of its power and wealth in the most striking way. The majesty and strength of the Nation lately has been demonstrated in so many ways; in naval warfare, where hosto our own, supported by land batteries of great power, were annihilated by an accuracy of gunnery never before approached in naval annals; in war on land, where no battle was unfollowed by victory and no campaign without successful issue; in commerce, whose expansion leaves the annual alance of trade in our favor so vast that, American people. n a few years, if so continued, it would mpoverish Europe; and all this is accompanied with an unexampled activity in the manufacturing and other industries at that we are the richest and strongest nation that is now, or ever has been, on

"All this has followed a period of unexampled depression of every industry, that occurred, as such things always do occur, during a Democratic interregnum. In 1892 the American people were the most prosperous people that had ever existed in human history prior to that time, and under the presidency of Benjamin Harrison, to whom history will do ample justice, the American people were on the top wave of happiness and prosperity. Within two months after his successor was inaugurated, although the Nation had suffered no calamity, although there had been no loss of wealth, though crops had been abundant and the Nation had all the material resources it had the previous year, there came, suddenly, a period of unexampled depression, financial stringency, industrial paralysis, widespread bankruptcy and

verwhelming ruin. "A change from Cleveland to McKinley dispelled the gloom, restored confidence, reopened factories and made the Nation premier of the nations of the world. Can it be possible that the American people, with the memories of the last eight years, will be persuaded to abandon the party that has brought prosperity, and change to the party that calamity follows as often as it comes into power? It surely is not possi-

CONDITIONS COMPARED. Francis T. Roots, of Connersville, compared industrial and commercial conditions under the administration of the two great parties. He analyzed the relative conditions as follows: "When the eloquent Ingersoll lived he hammered on the sturdy Christian religion and would have destroyed its strongholds and leveled its cities to the ground. The defect in his crusade was that, had he been successful in destroying the Christians' hope, he had nothing to offer in lieu thereof. So the Democratic party, in its assault on the Republican party and its fight to overthrow the policies of this party, if successful, has nothing to offer this magnificent Republic, The people of this country, lured by fair promises, charmed by their glittering generalities, gave the Democratic party their onfidences in 1892. It was weighed in the balance and found wanting. The loss to this country during the four years of Democratic rule under Grover Cleveland is estiand financial ruin vied with each other for supremacy. It was not only a financial panic, but an industrial panic, the fireside | lature. nade desolate, the home and farm lost by foreclosure. General stagnation and idleness pervaded the commercial world.

"To-day, under William McKinley and Republican rule, confidence, prosperity and unparalleled business expansion have gone hand in hand, and never in the history of this Republic has the volume of business reached the incomprehensible limits that has marked its onward march since the very day and hour of Republican supremacy. For proof, look at our farms. The value of farm products has increased, under William McKinley, \$1,000,000,000, and the value of farms has increased \$4,000,000,-000, as compared with their resapective values. We are exporting \$400,000,000 more than in 1895. Our circulation has increased \$146,000,000 in four years. The farmers export 232,000,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 16,000,000 a few years ago, and 177,000,000 bushels of corn, as compared with 12,000,000 a few years ago.

"The price of labor has advanced, under William McKinley, from 5 to 50 per cent. in the different trades. In view of all of this, does any sane man think that the people of this, the most prosperous, the richest country on God's footstool, are going to repeat the folly and crime of 1892. by overthrowing the Republican party and intrusting the responsibility of government to either the Democratic or the Dewey party, simply because the President, for good and sufficient reasons, thought it best to change his mind upon the Porto Rican question; because he thought it best to make them a present of all duties collected for the next two years upon their products coming into this country, and that money to be expended in helping the Porto overcome the fearful havoc wrought by storm and hurricane? No, gentlemen, Mr. McKinley will be renominated and elected by a larger majority than in

PROMISES KEPT. Gurley Grewer, of Indianapolis, devoted

cratic party to range itself in company Lincoln are at least thirty-five years too

"The Democratic party refused to recognize the public judgment in the election of | State Auditor Hart. Secretary of State Lincoln and sought the dismemberment of | Hunt, Senator Newby and others. They promise to strengthen and extend our most harmony prevailed. national integrity. It sought to prevent the enactment of laws by which the ballot throughout the Republic should be made and fair in the future? It has opposed the guaranteed his rights as a citizen and how can I trust the Democratic party to legislate in favor of giving the colored races their constitutional rights as provided for in the organic law of the land?"

REPUBLICAN FINANCIERING. Enoch G. Hogate, of Danville, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, spoke principally about Republican financial legislation. In part he said: "There has been no time since the birth of the Republican party when it has not been necessary for that the Democratic party was on its melan- party to render the assistance required to put the government on a firm financial basis. When she came into power there was an empty treasury and a war in the land, and yet she provided the best financial system the world has seen, conquered of specie payments and has at all times restored confidence. We only need go back | tion in Terre Haute. a few years to recall the cry that was made by the Democracy that there was a surplus of \$400,000,000 in the treasury and they ought to be put in power to distribute the surplus and reduce taxation. They succeeded; the surplus was distributed; taxation was not lowered and everywhere was lack of confithe rescue and from 1889 to 1893 was, up to that time, the high-tide of prosperity. The surplus was restored and no nation stood

"Again the country was turned over to Democracy, and the scenes from 1885 to 1889 time of profound peace it became necessary the menace to all our industries by the legislation of the Democratic Congress. And yet, with the present administrationand in war carried on thousands of miles from home-the Republican party sells its war bonds at 3 per cent. and funds its national debt at 2 per cent. The surplus of gold in the treasury is more than \$200,000,000 and taxation will be reduced. You are again asked to give over this prosperous condition to the Democrats. Is it conceivable, with the light of the past upon us, that

t will be done. OTHER SPEAKERS.

F. B. Shutts, candidate for lieutenant governor, spoke but a few minutes, but what he said appeared to have its effect on the audience. He was only getting a fair start when the chairman announced that

Senator Newby, another of the candidates for lieutenant governor, also spoke briefly, but to the point. He was compelled to hurry through his speech in order to catch his train. Mr. Newby's topic was "Indiana." Attorney General Taylor, in a few pleasant remarks, felicitated the people on the successful passage of the Porto Rican measure, assuring the audience that the bill had now become a law and the people of Porto Rico are now citizens of the United States. Union B. Hunt, secretary of state, said he had faith in the Republican party this campaign, because he has faith in the good judgment of the

Jesse Weik, candidate for reporter of th Supreme Court, spoke briefly of the career of the Republican party. Robert A. Brown, some that makes it no mere boast to say | clerk of the Supreme Court, discussed the Porto Rican bill, and said that whatever differences may have existed as to this measure with reference to the policy involved, "we are all Republicans, and tonight, with the voice of our representatives in Congress, we are in accord." Among the others who talked entertainingly of the prospects of Republicans in this campaign were Judge Jordan, Leroy Nash and Charles F. Remy.

> ROBERT B. HANNA, FORT WAYNE, Nominated to Congress in the Twelft!

> > District-The Resolutions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. AUBURN, Ind., April 11.-The Twelfth district Republican convention was held here to-day. The convention was called to order by District Chairman Elmer E. Leonard. Sol A. Wood, of Angola, was elected chairman, and W. W. Williamson, of Columbia City, secretary. Robert B. Hanna, of Fort Wayne, was nominated for Congress by acclamation. Henry I. Parks, of Kendallville, was nominated for presidential elector for this district. Albert C. Robbins, of Auburn, and Charles S. Nichols, of Lima, were elected delegates to the national convention, with Dr. J. F. Creswell, of Churubusco, and Harry K. Scott, of Angola, as alternates.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the country on the general prosperity which has existed for the last three years, indorsing the McKinley administration on all matters of both domestic and foreign policy and favoring the renomination of President McKinley; favoring a system of government for the new island possessions giving to them the largest measure of selfgovernment which they are capable of enjoying; favoring legislation for the suppression of all trusts or combinations of capital and monopolies having for their purpose the undue inflation of prices not based on and governed by the law of supply and demand; recognizing in both Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge a high demated at not less than \$26,000,000,000. Panic | gree of ability and statesmanship, and indorsing the present efficient state administration and the work of the last Legis-

In accepting the nomination Mr. Hanna made an exceptionally strong speech, putting himself squarely in line with the administration on all questions of importance now awaiting solution. His nomination is regarded by party men throughout the district as an exceptionally strong one, carrying with it splendid prospects of election. Mr. Hanna is a young man of large ability, and is very popular in the district. He was born in the city of Fort Wayne and has lived there all his life. He is a lawyer by profession and stands in the front rank | James. in the bar of his city. In 1898 he was a candidate for state senator for Allen county, and, though he was defeated by the Democratic nominee, he ran more than a thousand ahead of his ticket, carrying the city, but being defeated by the rest of the

The Hon. John L. Griffiths, candidate for Governor, was present and addressed the convention in his usual happy vein, and was | received with round after round of applause. John W. Baker of Columbia City, J. N. Babcock of Lagrange and Newton W. Gilbert of Angola, all candidates for Lieutenant Governor, were in attendance. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout the convention.

NINTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS

Name Delegates and Elector-Admin-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

istration Is Strongly Indorsed.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 11.-The Ninth congressional district convention of Republican delegates to select two delegates and alternates to the Philadelphia presidential nominating convention and state presidential elector to-day at the courthouse in himself to the fruition of Republican prom- this city. Many of the delegates ises. He said in part: "The Republican arrived last evening, and District Chairparty never has made a promise it has not man Fred A. Sims, of Frankfort, was religiously performed. The promise of to- able to appoint all the committees, so that day is the statute of to-morrow and ripens | when the convention was called to order into the fundamental law of the land. It is | their reports were ready and were acted that party which has ranked among its upon at once. It was 10:30 o'clock when

culture and the loftiest statesmanship of chairman, and Jesse Greene, of Crawfordsthe Nation. The colored voters of In- ville, secretary. Chairman Neil addressed diana challenge the right of the Demo- the convention briefly, after which James F. Allen, of Fountain county, and William with Lincoln. When Lincoln was alive the H. Craig, of Hamilton, were unanimously Democratic party had no use for his poli- | selected as delegates to the Philadelphia cies or opinions. It opposed every measure | convention. There was no dissent when he advocated and denounced Sumner as a | W. H. Marker, of Tipton county, and destructive radical. To claim to be on the George Dinwoody, of Clinton, were named same side now is a queer self-reversal, and as alternates. Robert W. Harrison, of Democrats who say they are in line with | Lebanon, was nominated by acclamation for presidential elector. Short addresses were made by Lieutenant Governor Haggard, State Treasurer Levy,

the Nation, why should I accept to-day its | were enthusiastically received, and the ut-The resolutions indorse the administration of President McKinley and favor his renomination; commend the action of Confree and fair, and why should I to-day gress in establishing the gold standard accept its promise to make that ballot free | touch, in patriotic periods, on the wars with Spain and in the Orient: express faith enactment of laws by which the negro was in the ability of the Republican party to solve the problems inherent in the changed conditions brought about by the war; send a message of encouragement and sympathy of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico to the soldiers and sailors now in service and denounce the attitude of the anti-imperialists; commend the Republican state administration in all its departments, and indorse the policy and acts of the Indiana delegation in the national legislature.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Articles of Faith Put Forth at Terre Haute-City Candidates Named.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 11.-The Social Democracy has nominated three councilmen at large, to be voted for at the special election next month. The party has the rebellion, accomplished the resumption | adopted a municipal platform, the first ever adopted by any party in a city elec-

The declarations are, that the city, as soon as feasible, take over all public utilities, the same to be used for bettering the condition of the working class; organized labor to be employed, wherever possible, straight. It could not speak about the dence. Again the Republican party came to at union wages and at eight hours a day; the union label to be used exclusively on city printing; to abolish the contract system on all works of public improvement; all the powers of municipality to be exwere repeated with ten-fold intensity. In a | employed; for the erection of public baths. conveniently located for working districts; public playgrounds to be provided as soon as possible; free schoolbooks and adequate school facilities, and where parents are unable to provide proper clothing for school children the same to be provided where necessary. The Social Democracy will place a full county ticket in the field.

DURBIN ON FIRST BALLOT.

Personnel and Preference of the Delaware County Delegation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 11.-Delaware county Republicans met to-night in ward and township meetings. Twenty-three of the thirty delegates selected for the state convention are as follows, others being unreported: Thomas McAuliff, L. V. Thomas, Thomas Holden, W. E. Hitchcock, Enos Geiger, A. L. Johnson, J. F. Wildman, J.

N. Templer, George Richards, C. M. Shanks, Michael Downs, Curtis H. Turner, David Knight, James Downs, Fred Mclellan, O. E. Childs and W. R. Dolby, of Muncle; C. P. Keys, Yorktown; S. M. Newee, Selma; Robert Brammer and Dr. J. V. Baird, Albany; J. M. Long and W. H. Younts, Eaton.

Hundreds of voters attended the meetings and the delegation will vote solidly for Durbin on the first ballot, but is not as solid as his friends had hoped to have. In Muncie two tickets were voted at each meeting.

Prospective Democratic Candidate.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., April 11.-Daniel W Krisher, an attorney of North Manchester, this county, has announced that he will accept the Democratic congressional nomination in the Eleventh district, and, as Mr. Krisher is the only Democrat who has had the courage to offer himself, it is a foregone conclusion that the convention, which meets Aug. 7 in Huntington, will nominate hlm. Mr. Krisher was for some time the editor of the Wabash Times, the Democratic organ of Wabash county.

Not All for Durbin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., April 11.-Later returns from the county show that not all the delegates to the state convention are for Durbin, Griffiths having a fair share of the strength, while in Madison township four of the six delegates divide first and second choices with Griffiths and Posey. The adsolid for Griffiths.

Anderson Republican Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., April 11.-Anderson Republicans have nominated the following councilmanic candidates: First ward, Barney Essington and Wm. T. Richards; Second, Wm. A. Atherton; Third, J. Kirkham. There were lively contests in all cases. The present Council stands four Republicans to wo Democrats. There are holdover Republicans in the Second and Third wards.

Montpelier Republica

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., April 11.-The Republicans of Montpelier held a city convention last night and nominated the following ticket: City treasurer, John P. Horton; councilmen, First ward, Branson Shields; Second, Dr. John Sellers; Third. Irvin L. Smith and M. H. Broderick. It is regarded as a very strong ticket, including leading business men and taxpayers.

Rival Tickets at Martinsville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., April 11. - The Democrats held their ward primaries in this city last evening and nominated councilmen as follows: First ward, Randall Nutter; Second, William Schnaiter; Third, Robert Shireman. Opposing these on the Republican ticket are: First ward, A. E. Crawford; Second, A. G. Hobson; Third, R. B. Mitchell.

Redkey Municipal Candidates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. REDKEY, Ind., April 11.-Redkey Repub licans to-day nominated the following city ticket: City clerk, William C. Porter; treasurer, Thomas Bader; marshal, B. S Wilson; councilmen, First ward, W. D. their respective sides. Parton; Fourth, Olin Barnell; Fifth, Levi

Sullivan Republican Ticket. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SULLIVAN, Ind., April 11.-The Repubicans nominated the following ticket last night: Councilmen - First ward, Thompson; Second, S. O. Self; Third, Ed P. Reed; clerk and treasurer, John W. Hughes; marshal, Edward Cintes.

Beer Stamps Stolen.

NEW YORK, April 11.-Within the past two months two mysterious robberies of beer stamps, by which the government lost \$16,000, have occurred. One of these thefts occurred while the stamps were in transit between the Treasury Department and the general postoffice in Washington, and the other between the postoffice and the internal revenue office in Chicago. The stamps stolen in Washington were worth \$19,000, and those in Chicago \$6,000. \$10,000 worth of stamps in his possession.

Favors a Short, Simple Creed.

NEW YORK, April 11.-The Presbytery of Nassau, in session at Northport, L. I. unanimously adopted the following resolu-

"That it is the prayer of the Presbytery of Nassau that the General Assembly formulate a short and simple creed that would be acceptable to the church. er, but was modified in the interest of har-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY leaders the purest patriotism, the stanch- the convention was called to order. John Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, All drugest courage, the wisest thought, the best F. Neil, of Hamilton county, was elected W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BY 161 TO 153.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ington and had grasped the Republican party by the throat. He also recalled the statement printed a short time ago in a local newspaper that a Republican mem-ber of the House had said that, in return for the passage of the bill, a large contribution was to be made to the Republican campaign fund. Mr. Richardson created something of a sensation by giving the name of the newspaper man who had written the interview, saying he was a reputable correspondent, worthy of all

Mr. De Armond said the rule was evidence that those who had decided to suppress intellect, chain the will and stifle the conscience realized that they must do their work quickly. He commended those who had the manhood to stand out for the right and warned the majority that the Republicans would have the country to reckon with.

Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, to whom Mr. Dalzell yielded a minute and a half, indignantly resented the charge of Mr. Richardson that the Republican campaign committee had received a money consideration for the Porto Rico tariff bill. As a member of that committee he desired to denounce it as absolutely without foundation, and he challenged any one to name the Republican who was responsible for such a charge. Jumping to his feet, Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, tried to interrupt Mr. Babcock, but the latter waved him aside "He withdraws his challenge," shouted a voice on the Democratic side, amid a howl of derision.

Mr. Babcock paid no attention to it. The shoe was on the other foot, he continued. The tobacco trust and the sugar trust, he said, had started the free-trade agitation. This statement produced more derisive cries from the opposition, which, however, were drowned in Republican cheers.

GROSVENOR'S SPEECH Mr. Grosvenor followed with a speech that kept his side in almost continuous applause. It was a glorious thing, he said. to witness the anxiety of the Democratic party and the mugwump press lest the Republican party should destroy itself. He seen it so zealous as now to avert from the Republican party the odium and curse of erted to provide employment for the un- an outraged public sentiment. [Republican cheers.] He referred sarcastically to an editorial this morning in "one of those independent papers which would probably support Bryan," appealing to the Republicans, for God's sake, not to do themselves | Hamilton, of Michigan, each spoke fifteen | Porto Rico than the United States laws in injury. It gave the "brand of hypocrisy" | minutes in support of the bill. The latter | force in New Mexico, Arizona Territory or to the whole "outfit," he said. Mr. Grosvefor making opposition to this bill the test of Democracy, and those Democrats who had previously voted for the tariff bill were and other agricultural purposes, plows, now placing party allegiance above consistency. Allegiance to this bill was now, he said, the shibboleth of Republicanism. He hurled back in Mr. Richardson's teeth the charge of bribery. Did the gentleman from Tennessee, he asked, think he could be a hypocrite everywhere? He himself did not believe it. If he believed any Republican had made such a statement, why had he not investigated it? "We do not believe," cried Mr. Grosvenor, "we know it is a lie. [Republican applause.] I do not say no man made the statement, but if he did he is a liar. [Democratic jeers.] Let the member from Tennessee bring in a resolution, and it will be adopted in fifteen "I did not make the statement myself,"

interrupted Mr. Richardson. "Oh, no," retorted Mr. Grosvenor. is like the shining, slippery character of the gentleman." [Republican applause.] At this juncture Mr. Grosvenor's time expired, and Mr. Dalzell concluded the debate on the rule. Reverting to Mr. Richardson's characterization of the rule as an 'outrage," he recalled the rule brought in when the Democrats concurred in the Senate amendments to the Wilson tariff bill, evoking frequent applause during the recital. "Scribes, Pharisees and hypocrites" he denominated the Democrats for prating of the change of base made by the Republicans. When the Porto Rican tariff bill was originally presented, he said, it had been advocated and opposed with the timehonored traditions of the respective parties. The Democrats had found their law in the Dred-Scott decision, their politics in the ilosophy of John C. Calhoun. The Republicans had found their law in the speeches of Daniel Webster; their politics the platform on which Abraham Lincoln had been elected. The majority, upon whose shoulders the responsibility rested, he said, were ready to assume it, and he predicted in conclusion, that the day was not far distant when the masses of the people of the country would recognize their course as wise and beneficent for the people of

A SUBSIDIZED PRESS. Mr. Dalzell concluded as follows: "Now, gentlemen, in spite of the Democratic party, in spite of the Democratic press, in spite of the subsidized Republican press [laughter on the Democratic side], the Republican majority, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of this legislation, joining county of Switzerland is practically proposes to assume it, and I venture to say that the day is not far distant when the masses of the people of this country will say that this great measure was wise, beneficent and in accordance with the duty resting upon the Republican party." [Great applause on the Republican side. Mr. Richardson was on his feet as Mr

Dalzell closed with a motion to recommit the rule, with instructions to report a new rule and a substitute bill providing: "First, for free trade between the United States and Porto Rico; second, a civil government for the Territory of Porto Rico, republican The speaker ruled that as the previous question had been ordered on the rule Mr.

Richardson's motion was not in order. 'Vote! Vote" came from many quarters, and the speaker beat a tattoo to secure order while the vote was taken. The viva voce vote was indecisive, and to save time a yea and nay vote was taken on the adoption of the rule. The voting was followed with intense in terest. The whips, Long and Underwood, hovered about the desk, seeing that every

possible vote was recorded. The announcement of the adoption of the rule-yeas 158, nays 142, present and not voting 11-was greeted with salvos of applause on the Republican side. The large majority was a general surprise. It was regarded as a test vote. The Republicans who voted against the

rule were: Crumpacker of Indiana, Heatwole of Minnesota, Lane of Iowa, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, McCall of Massachusetts, H. C. Smith of Michigan, and Warner of Illinois. The only Democrat voting for the rule was Sibley of Pennsylvania.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Short Speeches for and Against the Measure-Watson's Remarks.

It was decided that the time remaining. three and a half hours, should be equally divided between the two sides, Mr. Payne and Mr. Richardson to control the time on

Mr. Payne yielded to Mr. Watson, of Indiana, who opened the debate. From the inception of the consideration of the Porto Rican tariff bill to the present time, he said, there had been so much misapprehension and misunderstanding, so much crimination and recrimination, so many charges and counter charges here and in the country that he would consider himself fortunate if we were able to search out some of the hidden causes which had produced this agitation. What were the causes, he asked, which had so inflamed the country. A potent influence, he said, had been the supposed conflict between the ways and means committee and the President. Yet he insisted that the President and his advisers | ton tea party. [Democratic applause.] were to-day a unit in support of the bill. The dark and mysterious influence which had been hinted at, this damnable charge Thomas Blaney was arrested to-day with reiterated on the floor to-day, was baseless and false. Continuing, he pointed out the reasons which had led the President and his advisers to change their opinions. New information as to conditions had been obtained. The Republican party was a practical party. It met conditions as they had framed this bill founded upon justice and wisdom. He railed the Republican re-The resolution as introduced was strong- calcitrants who read the newspapers and imagined they were in the "swelling current of history." They were, he said,

priests of pessimism, preaching the gospel "Creatures of Noah's ark," he asked, addressing the other side, "what do you pro-

pose? No voice comes from the tomb.' [Republican applause.] Mr. Jones, of Virginia, followed on the Democratic side. He devoted himself principally to the civil government features of the bill. Replying to Mr. Watson's query as to what the Democrats would do, he said that if they could they would give to the inhabitants of Porto Rico a representative free government, with the same rights. privileges and immunities enjoyed by every American citizen.

PIECE OF BAD FAITH. Mr. Richardson then yielded thirty minutes to Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, who divided his time among the Republican opponents of the bill. First, Mr. H. C. Smith, of Michigan, stated the grounds of his opposition. He believed with Bismarck that the world was ruled from above, not be low, and that the God of nations and of battles points the victory to the right. Now was the exalted opportunity of this publican party which should lead it. But as a believer in the survival of the good and the true, he said, he could not bring his conscience to support the bill. It was a piece of bad faith against the people of Porto Rico, who had fallen on their knees to the stars and stripes. General Miles's promise, he said, should be redeemed. Mr. Warner, of Illinois, urged the same ground of objection. The bill was, he said, a breach of trust. It was more objectionable as it came back from the Senate than as it left the House. It would create a righteous revolution. "The proposed measure, I submit," he said in conclusion, "is a dangerous departure from the lifepolicy of the United States; if it is adopted, we are in the air and no one can tell what the result will be. If this measure be adopted no people can safely become a part of us, as they have no assurance of their status or treatment. We may as well write upon our borders, 'All hope abandon ye who enter here.' With due respect for the opinion of those from whom I differ," he said, "in my judgment, this House made a mistake in passing the tariff feature of this bill, and now, having the opportunity, it should correct that mistake. In my judgment it is unrepublican; and as a Republican, I will vote against it in whatever

shape or company it is submitted." Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, was the next speaker against the bill. His address is printed elsewhere. Mr. O'Grady, of New York, and Mr. said the pending bill gave free necessities nor said he honored the Democratic party to the Porto Ricans; free flour, rice, codfish, bacon, fresh beef, pork and mutton, machinery for making and refining sugar hoes, hatchets, and other agricultural implements, quinine, rough lumber and wood for making hogsheads and casks for sugar and molasses. What a glorious thing it would be for a hungry Porto Rican to be told by some gentleman, with harveyized lungs, that the Constitution was there and had brought with it the beneficent operation of an internal revenue system with which to collect out of wretchedness and distress something with which to relieve wretchedness and distress. CRISIS IN OUR HISTORY.

Mr. Lorimer, of Illinois, delivered a tenminute speech in opposition to the bill, which elicited applause. "I have always favored civil government for Porto Rice,' said he, "but I have only thought of giving the people of that island such government as free men should give to those who come under their control by conquest or otherwise. I will only vote for a civil government bill when it will give them such gov-I am sure this measure would not be ac cepted by any man favoring it on the floor of this House, if the conditions were reversed and were it in his power to resist it. I assure you I would never accept it. am a protectionist and an expansionist. favor protecting American industries against foreign competition, but do not favor protecting the commercial interests of one or more of our own States or Territories against another. And when I find that we cannot expand, assimilate and extend to our new Territories the same rights and privileges that we insist upon for ourselves, then I will no longer favor expansion. [Democratic applause.] I am convinced that we can treat the people of Porto Rico as we do the people of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, without in any way affecting our industry, progres and civilization. And the benefit will be mutual. Therefore, I favor retaining the island and extending to it all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, as enjoyed by the people in our other Territories, and thereby keep the pledge made to the people of the island by General Miles. The people of the United States rightfully expect and demand that this

"Mr. Speaker," said he, in conclusion, "I think we have reached the crisis in our history, I think we need a liberty revival. If we are true to ourselves, we must have it. If we are to be untrue, then the ultimate penalty will be dissolution of our republican institutions. A nation which surrenders its basic principles cannot survive, I am not an alarmist. I do not think the dissolution will come in our day or generation; such changes work slowly, but they are none the less inevitable. I doubt not that, as imperialists, we will have our day of grandeur, and perhaps our imperial splendor will eclipse that of ancient Rome. Columbia, if shamefully bedecked with the precious pearl of the Antilles and the gems of the Pacific and the Orient, may excite for a time such admiration as is won by riches and voluptuousness. But, sir, the light of liberty which is to her what virtue is to woman, will have faded from her eye. And all the riches of the world cannot love her; to those who look upon her starry emblem as the symbol of God-given rights and not as a commercial asset."

MR. M'CALL'S PROTEST. Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, was the last Republican who antagonized the bill. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "it may be well to consider for a moment the course of events since this bill first came into the House. The committee on ways and means, of which I have the honor to be a member, apparently misconstruing the message of the President, voted to impose a 'plain duty' of 25 per cent. The situation has materially changed since that time. The duty has been decreased to 15 per cent. Instead of being permanent in

form, it is self-repealing in two months So much, Mr. Speaker, for what has been conceded upon the question of tariff. When we consider the arguments that were advanced in support of the meas ure as it was first presented here and compare it with the constitutional situation to-day, we find an equally great change. The bill was predicated on the proposition that Congress was acting under general powers of sovereignty outside of the Constitution and was subject to no limitations whatever. It may have occurred to you who have been reading speeches recently delivered that it is now sought to bring this duty strictly under the term of the Constitution, and it is now maintaining that it is constitutional. Some of my colleagues who do not agree with me have decorated the doctrine which I have asserted here, purely for ad captandum purposes, as the doctrine of John C Calhoun. I have disputed the despotic power on the part of Congress. The dectrine I favor is the doctrine of every justice who has spoken upon this subject from our Supreme Court. It is the doctrine of the Republican platform, and I assert it | dinary food and using principally Grapehere in the presence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who to-day made a contrary assertion, it is the doctrine of the Republican platforms of 1856 and 1860, and it is the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln." In conclusion he said that the proposal to tax the products of Porto Rico had aroused indignation everywhere. It had transformed the whole country into a Bos-Messrs. Maddox, of Georgia; Williams, of Illinois; Swanson, of Virginia, and Newlands, of Nevada, opposed the bill in very brief but vigorous speeches. The last named criticised the civil government feature of the measure. He declared that if the House were untrammeled it would vote overwhelmingly to permit a delegate from Porto Rico to sit on the floor of the House.

DALZELL TAKES IT BACK. Mr. Dalzell arose at this point to correct an inadvertent remark he had made earlier arose. It had risen to the occasion and in the day about a "subsidized Republican press." He had not intended to use such a remark and he desired to correct it pub-

Mr. Rhea, of Kentucky, said the civil gov-'marking time, but imagined they were in | ernment feature of the bill presented some the triumphant march of progress." They were allying themselves with those whose banners were inscribed with obsolete theories and who were themselves "the high learning not a part of the United States, of this famous food.



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yet every official was to take an oath to support and defend the United States. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, also criticised the

civil government scheme proposed in the Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, asserted that the bill, when enacted into law, would be far more advantageous to the people of any territory of the United States. money was taken from the treasury of the United States for building scho and roads in any of the Territories. The internal revenue laws of the United States were in full force in the Territories. He claimed that the bill was in strict accord

with the humane promises made by General Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, concluded the debate on his side. He aroused great enthusiasm among the Democrats by reading extracts from the original opini of Charles E. Magoon, the legal adviser of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, in which he argued that the Constitution was extended ex proprio vigore to Porto Rico. The opinion had been sent to the House in answer to the House resolution adopted on Saturday last, and arrived after Mr. Richardson spoke earlier in the day. The opinion was dated Feb. 22. He had no words of criticism, he said, for Mr. Magoon for changing his mind. He was but a subordinate officer. But what would the country think, he asked, of the secretary of war who had demanded that he reverse his opinion. [Prolonged Democratic

DOLLIVER AND RICHARDSON. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, followed. In all charity and generosity, he said, he conceded the right of every man to hold his own opinion. Much had been made of the fact that changes had been made in the opinions of men on the floor and in the executive branches of the government, and the final act of eloquence on the other side, he said, had been the reading of the opinion of "a law clerk, who thought he could overrule the great lawyer who presides over the War Department." Mr. Dolliver said he would prefer the opinion of lawyers like McCall or Littlefield to the opinion of a law clerk. Proceeding, he asked Mr. Richardson pointedly whether he would accept the opinion of General

"Which opinion?" asked Mr. Richardson. Give us both opinions and I will take my choice." [Laughter.] "This is his official report," said Mr. Doi-"Did he not, in his sworn testimony be fore the insular committee, recommend

free trade?" asked Mr. Richardson. Mr. Dolliver read General Davis's opinon and also the opinion of Dr. Carroll, the President's confidential agent. "Did not Dr. Carroll recommend free trade?" asked Mr. Richardson. "Ultimate free trade," replied Mr. Dolliver, "just as this bill does," In conclusion he dismissed as beneath

contempt the charge of bribery as a motive for the bill. He had as well accused Mr. Richardson of corruption for introducing resolution to place sugar on the free list This was a Republican measure, he said. Mr. Payne, leader of the majority on the floor, closed the debate with a vigorous speech, in which he said he was ready to submit the issue involved in the pending oill to the common people of the country "The proudest act of my life," said he, "is my connection with this bill from start to finish." [Applause on the Republican side.] At 5 o'clock the House, under the terms of the special order, proceeded to vote. The roll call was followed with intense interest. Mr. Henry C. Smith, of Michigan, voted "no," and, when the speaker directed the clerk to call his name, answered "yea." When the speaker announced the passage of the bill-yeas, 161; nays, 153; present and not voting, 11-the Republicans cheered for

several minutes. The Hawaiian bill was sent to conference and at 5:35 p. m. the House adjourned.

Capitalists of Berlin, through a Chicago firm, have made an offer to purchase the Ferris wheel. If the negotiations go through the wheel, which was one of the features of the world's fair, will be shipped to Berlin. The wheel weighs 2,200 tons.

A SIDE LINE.

Good Work by a Traveling Man. A traveling man, Mr. Julius C. Meyer, of 175 Fairlawn street, Cleveland, has cured a number of his friends of stomach

troubles, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, etc., by urging the use of Grape-Nuts breakfast food. He says:

"A business man, a friend of mine, was so run down that he left his business several months because he could not eat enough to supply the strength required to work. After spending hundreds of dollars in journeys to mineral springs for baths, in medicines, attendants, etc., without success, I recommended Grape-Nuts food and at the end of thirty days he told me he never enjoyed a better appetite, was never more energetic or felt more like work than then. This change came around entirely by reason of his leaving off the or-Nuts at his meals. He said he would not be without the food at a dollar a pound.

"A lady friend of my wife was suffering so with dyspepsia that she was compelled to give up her work as no food would stay on her stomach for five minutes. The doctors told her there was no hope of her ever enjoying food of any kind. She started in on Grape-Nuts and used nothing else for about three months, when she was completely cured and ready to attend to her business. She takes Grape-Nuts with her every day. She said to my wife: 'Had it not been for you and Grape-Nuts, I surely would have died. I shall never forget your kindness to me.

"In my own family we have used the food for about a year, constantly, and have all enjoyed better health since its introduction. It has done us more good than we ever expected to get from a food."

There is a deep, underlying reason why Grape-Nuts food cures people of dyspepsia and builds them up into a fine condition o health and strength. Certain principles are abstracted from the grains and made up into the food known as Grape-Nuts. ducing a powerful, concentrated food that gives certain and well-defined results. The